

***HIV/AIDS in the South and Challenges
in Other Non-Metropolitan Areas
in the U.S.***

**Satellite Conference and Webcast
Friday, January 27, 2006
2:00-4:00 p.m. (Central Time)**

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health
Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

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State of Alabama Representative**

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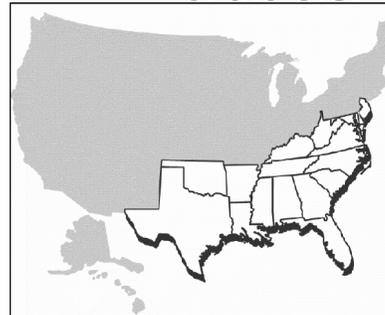
Special Thanks To:

Michelle Lampkin

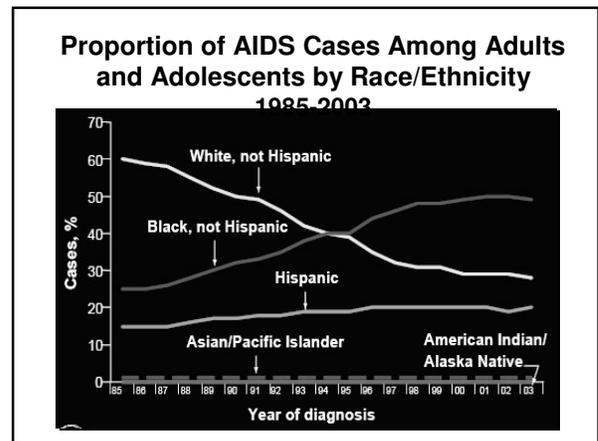
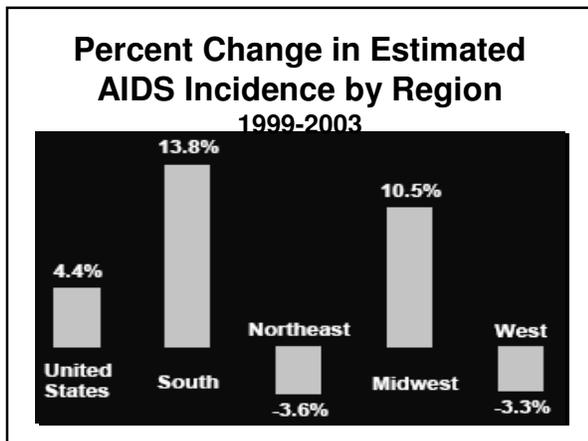
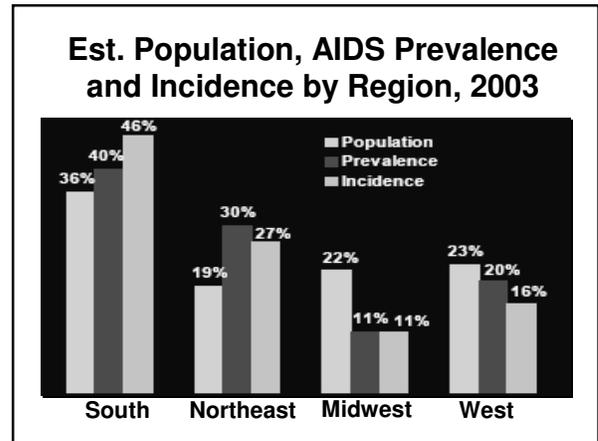
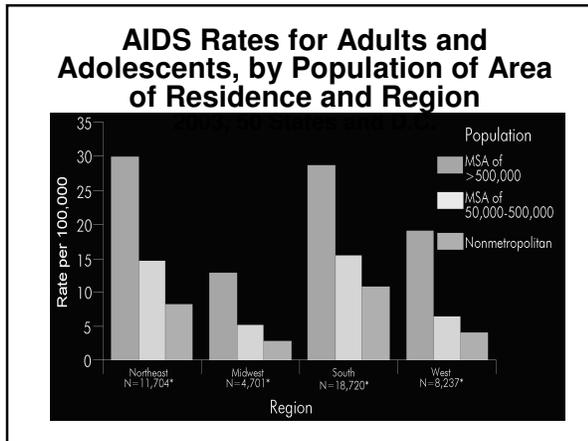
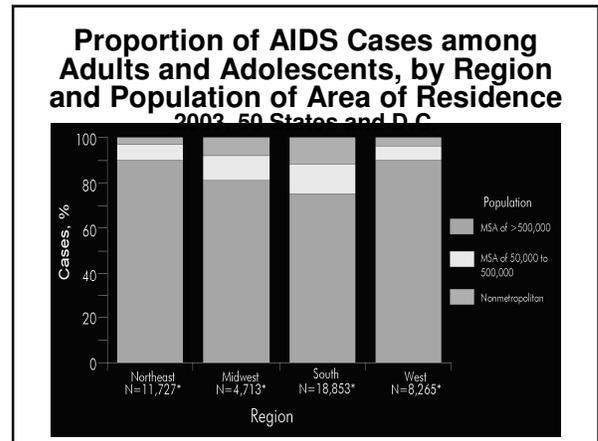
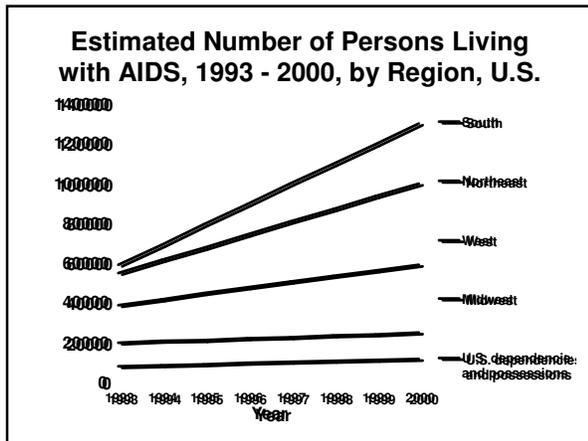
Gregory Underwood

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Medical Director of State HIV/AIDS Program
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**The Southern Region
of the U.S.**



The Southern Region:
Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia



Estimated HIV Prevalence in the United States at the End of 2003

- CDC estimated that by the end of 2000:
 - 850,000 - 950,000 HIV-infected persons living in the U.S.
 - 25% undiagnosed and unaware of their HIV infection
- HIV surveillance data and two statistical modeling procedures were used to update these estimates

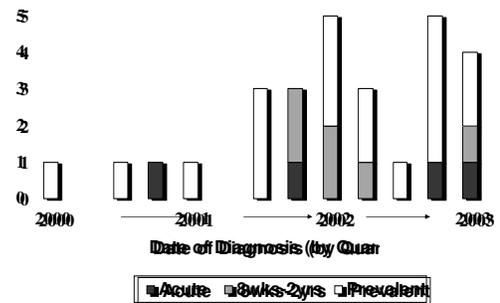
Estimated HIV Prevalence in the United States at the End of 2003

- CDC now estimates that by the end of 2003:
 - 1,039,000 - 1,185,000 HIV-infected persons living in the U.S.
 - 24-27% undiagnosed and unaware of their HIV infection

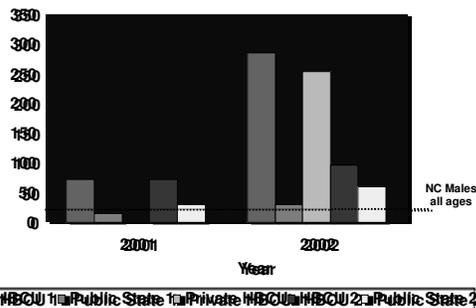
HIV Prevalence and Proportion with Undiagnosed HIV Infection in MSM in 5 Cities-NHBS, 2004-2005

Characteristic	Total Tested	HIV Prevalence (%)		Undiagnosed HIV Infection (%)	
		N	(%)	N	(%)
Total	1767	450	(25)	217	(48)
Age					
18-24	410	57	(14)	45	(79)
25-29	303	53	(17)	37	(70)
30-39	585	171	(29)	83	(49)
40-49	367	137	(37)	41	(30)
≥ 50	102	32	(31)	11	(34)
Race					
White	616	127	(21)	23	(18)
Black	444	206	(46)	139	(67)
Hispanic	466	80	(17)	38	(48)
API	95	7	(7)	2	(29)
NA/AN	<10	<10	(29)	<10	(100)
Multiracial/Other	123	25	(20)	13	(52)

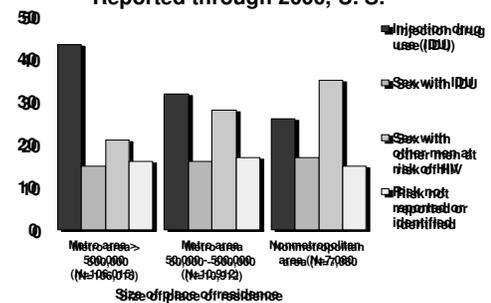
Newly-Diagnosed Cases of HIV Among NC College Students



New HIV Diagnoses at Selected NC Colleges



Percent Distribution of AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women, by Size of Place of Residence and Risk Exposure Reported through 2000, U. S.



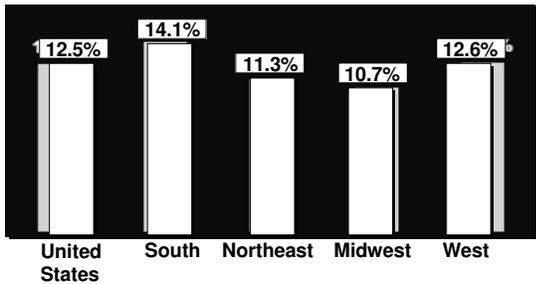
Where are we in 2006?

- Increase in HIV among racial/ethnic minority MSM
- Heterosexual transmission of HIV for women in the South
- ~25-40% of prevalent HIV infected are unaware of HIV status

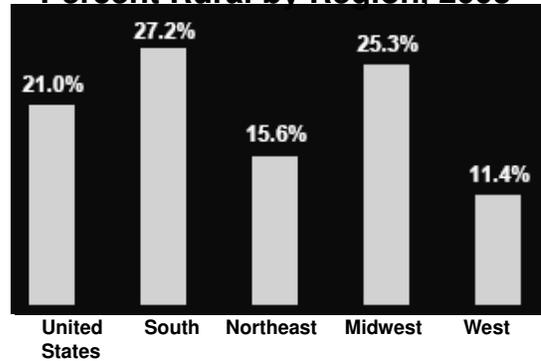
Why the disparities?

- Poverty/prison
 - Sexual concurrency
 - Institutional racism
 - STDs and bridging populations
 - Stigma of HIV
 - Rural nature of the south
 - Lack of primary care and access to meds
- } Contextual Factors

Percent Below Poverty Level By Region, 2003



Percent Rural by Region, 2003



Epidemiological Synergy: STIs on HIV

- **STRONG EVIDENCE** that both ulcerative and non-ulcerative STIs increase HIV infectiousness and susceptibility
- Risk estimates range from 2.0-23.5

STI Case Rate Rank

Region	Ct	GC	Syph	HSV
South	2	1	1	1
NE	3	3	3	
West	4	2	2	
Midwest	1	4	4	

Late Entry into Care UNC HIV Clinic 2000-03

- SE reports greatest proportion of AIDS cases and deaths
- On presentation, ART indicated for:
 - 75% of patients based on CD4 count, HIV RNA level, and an AIDS clinical condition
 - 71% solely on CD4 count
 - 78% , 57% , and 84% of patients entering HIV care ≤1 year, 1-2 years, and >2 years from HIV diagnosis, respectively (p=0.02)

African Americans as Percent of People Living with AIDS

10 of Top 10 in the South, 2003 (U.S. percent = 42%)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Washington, DC 81% | 6. N. Carolina 67% |
| 2. Maryland 79% | 7. Delaware 67% |
| 3. S. Carolina 73% | 8. Alabama 62% |
| 4. Mississippi 71% | 9. Louisiana 62% |
| 5. Georgia 69% | 10. Virginia 58% |

States with ADAP Waiting List and/or Access Restrictions, May 2005

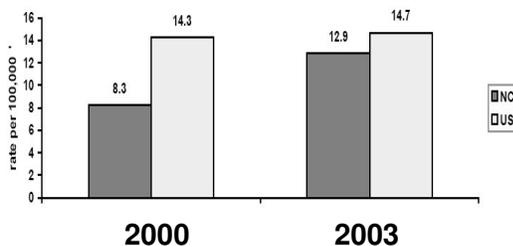
- 19 states as May 2005
- 9 of these states are in the South; many already have low financial eligibility and limited formularies
- Southern States with ADAP restrictions:

– Louisiana	
– Alabama	– North Carolina
– Arkansas	– Oklahoma
– Georgia	– Texas
– Kentucky	– West Virginia

NC ADAP

- Lowest eligibility (125% poverty line)
- Missing those up to 250-300%
- Access to ADAP not equal
- Minorities more likely to be on waiting list

AIDS Case Rate for NC and U.S., 2000 and 2003

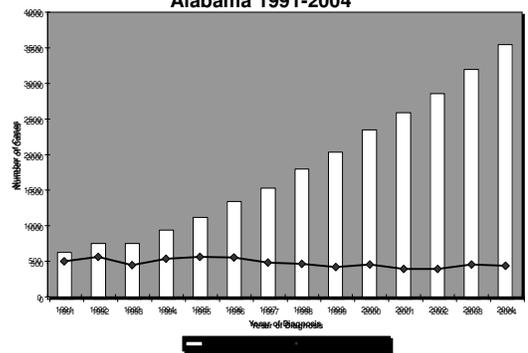


Summary

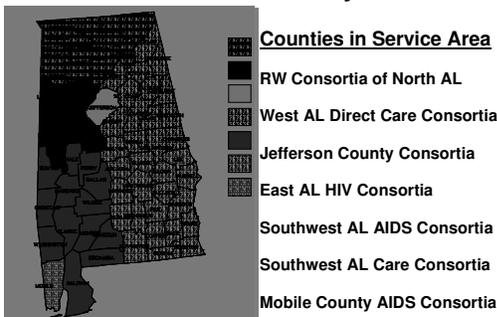
- HIV/AIDS increasing in the South.
- Racial health disparity greatest in the South.
- Barriers of access to care significant in the South.
- Ryan White Funding and ADAP must be adjusted to reflect rural need, address health disparity, include prevention.

Jane Cheeks, JD, MPH
 State AIDS Director
 Alabama

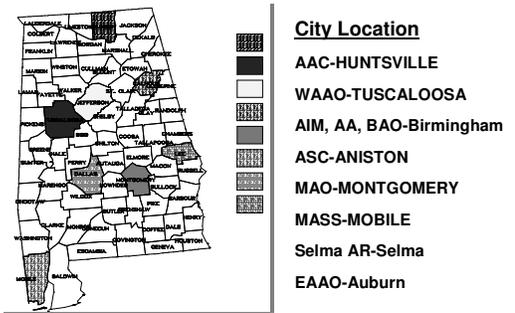
**AIDS Prevalence and Incidence by Year of Diagnosis
 Alabama 1991-2004**



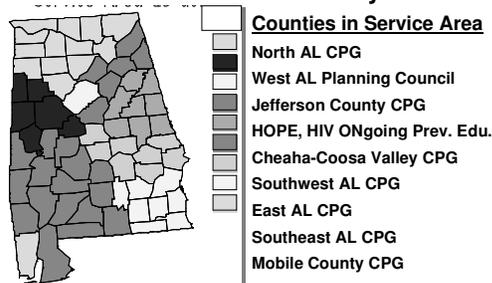
**Alabama HIV/AIDS Consortia
 Service Area as Defined by Consortia**



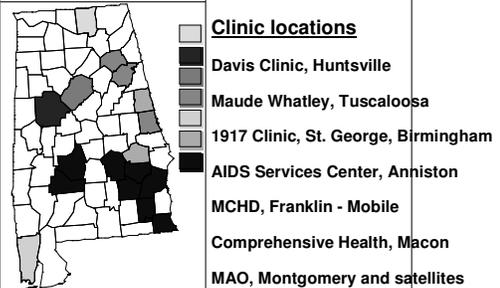
**Alabama Community-Based Organization
 HIV/AIDS Specific Service Providers**



**Alabama HIV Prevention
 Planning Groups
 Service Area as Defined by CPG**



**ALABAMA HIV/AIDS Clinic
 Funded by Ryan White Title II and/or III**



**This program was produced by
The Alabama Department of
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The Southern AIDS Coalition.**

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